

**In The Specification:**

Please substitute the following corrected text for the paragraph originally beginning at line 22 of page 5:

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A<sup>1</sup> To achieve the above and other objects, a method for channel-decoding and error-correcting modulated data reproduced from an optical disc according to the present invention includes: (a) determining a channel code including channel data patterns that channel data symbols can have, and channel data symbols that correspond individually to the channel data patterns; (b) producing demodulated data including information data symbols and erasure flags by demodulating the channel data symbols, using the determined channel code; and (c) performing an error-erasure correction on the information data symbols produced in the step (b), using error locations indicated by the erasure flags having a predetermined value. Preferably, the step (b) includes: (b1) outputting the information data symbols if the channel code has the information data symbols corresponding to the channel data symbols; and (b2) outputting erasure symbols as the above information data symbols and setting the erasure flags to the predetermined value if the channel code has no information data symbols corresponding to the channel data symbols.

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Please substitute the following corrected text for the paragraph originally beginning at line 19 of page 15:

A2  
The C1/PI decoder 27, which receives the C1/PI word (N\_C1\_W/N\_PI\_W), determines the information data symbols (INF) associated with the first erasure flag (FLAG1) of which the value is 1 to be the erasure symbols. After the erasure correction is performed on the erasure symbols, the error correction is performed on the entire set of information data symbols forming the C1/PI word (N\_C1\_W/N\_PI\_W). Therefore, the C1/PI decoder 27 can correct ~~one erroneous information data symbol or up to 4 erasure symbols on the C1 word (N\_C1\_W), up to 2 erasure symbols and one erroneous information data symbol, or up to 2 erroneous information data symbols.~~ FIG. 4 shows examples of the C1 word (N\_C1\_W) on which the C1/PI decoder 27 in FIG. 2 performs the ~~error~~ an erasure correction. In FIG. 4, a quadrangle indicated as "FF" means the demodulated data (N\_EFM\_D) to which the first erasure flag is attached for indicating the ~~error~~ erasure location, and a quadrangle indicated as "ERR" means the demodulated data (N\_EFM\_D) for which it cannot be known at this stage whether it is an error or not. FIG. 4(a) is the case in which there are 4 known ~~error~~ erasure locations (FF) among the 32 demodulated data (N\_EFM\_D), and FIG. 4(b) is the case in which there are 3 known ~~error~~ erasure locations (FF). FIG. 4(c) is the case in which there are 2 known ~~error~~ erasure locations (FF) and one error location of the demodulated data (ERR) is not known even though it is an actual error. Here, the actual error means that even though an error is produced, there is a channel data pattern which is matched to the EFM code.

Please substitute the following corrected text for the paragraph originally beginning at line 19 of page 18:

A start block initializes routine execution (610). First, a channel code is set up (620). The channel code includes the channel data patterns which the channel data symbols (CH\_D) can have, and the information data symbols (INF) which corresponds individually to the channel data patterns. It is preferable that the channel code is set up previously in the form of a look-up table in a channel decoder. For the channel decoder, the EFM code is used for the CD, and the EFM+ code is used for the DVD.

Please substitute the following corrected text for the paragraph originally beginning at line 9 of page 19:

First of all, it is determined whether the information data symbols (INF) corresponding to the received channel data symbols (CH\_D) exist in the channel code (631). If the information data symbols (INF) corresponding to the received channel data symbols (CH\_D) exist in the channel code, the corresponding information data symbols are output as the information data symbols (INF) of the demodulated data (N\_EFM\_D) (633). If the information data symbols (INF) corresponding to the received channel data symbols (CH\_D) do not exist in the channel code, the erasure symbols are output as the information data symbols (INF), and the first erasure flag (FLAG1) is set to a predetermined value, for example, "1" (6353). The erasure symbol may be chosen

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arbitrarily from the channel code or a predetermined information data symbol (INF) present within the channel code, for example, "0xFF."

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Please substitute the following corrected text for the paragraph originally beginning at line 14 of page 20:

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A5  
If it is not possible to correct the code word, the second erasure flags (FLAG2) are attached to the relevant code word (653). Therefore, the second erasure flags (FLAG2), for example, having a value of 1, are attached to all the information data symbols (INF) forming the code word. Preferably, the de-interleaving is performed on the 9-bit data symbols including the 8-bit information data symbols and the 1-bit second erasure flag (FLAG2). Then, the second error-erasure correction is performed (655). The second error-erasure correction is performed using the second erasure flags in the C2 decoding for the CD, and in the PO decoding for the DVD.

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